THE Boston- AND COUNTRY Gazette, JOURNAL.

No. 702

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1768.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here Capt. Lyde *in 7 Weeks from London, and has brought Papers four Days later than thoſe received by the Packet; inſerted in our laſt. The Articles from which are as follows, viz.*

WHITEHALL, July 12.

THE King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Lord High Chancellor; the firſt commiſſioner of his Majeſty's treaſury; the Lord preſident of the Council; the firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty; his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State; the Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchaquer; the Lord Biſhop of London; and the Surveyor and Auditor General of his Majeſty's revenues in America, for the time being; together with Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyſon, William Fitzherbert, and Thomas Robinſon, Eſqrs; to be Commiſſioners for promoting trade, and for inſpecting and improving his Majeſty's Plantations in America, and elſewhere. And his Majeſty has thought fit to direct that Wills Earl of Hillſborough, one of his ſaid principal Secretaries of State, ſhall duly attend the Meetings of his ſaid Commiſſioners.

LONDON,

July 7. We hear that all the marching Regiments on the Engliſh Eſtabliſhment are ordered to be reviewed ſeparately by their reſpective Officers, and to make due return thereof to the War Office on or before the firſt of Auguſt next.——We alſo hear that a general ſurvey of the Navy is ordered to be made forthwith, & a due return made thereof to the Lords of the Admiralty with all convenient ſpeed; to which End on Tueſday next the proper ſuperior Officers will be appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty.

Orders are given for three men of war of the line to be built at Milford Haven, in Pembrokeſhire.

It is ſaid an additional body of 15000 ſeamen will ſoon be taken into the Governments ſervice.

We hear orders are ſent to Ireland for all the fortifications of that kingdom to be immediately put into a proper ſtate of defence.

It is rumoured that ſeveral men of war of the line will ſpeedily be put in commiſſion for an important expedition.

It is ſaid, a numerous body of Britiſh merchants intend to petition his Majeſty againſt the arbitrary deſigns of France upon the Liberties of Corſica.

We hear from Corſica, that Mr. Murati, who lately commanded at Capræa, is to have the command in the Gulf of San Fiorenvo, and the direction of the towers and batteries there, which are all to be furniſhed with large artillery. Conſiderable magazines are forming, and the garriſons have been augmented.

According to one of the articles that have appeared to the treaty between France and Genoa, the former engages to put Genoa again in poſſeſſion of the iſle of Capraja. If ſo, the French will be obliged to make war againſt the Corſicans, as there is no likelihood that the latter will voluntarily evacuate that iſland, of which they made the conqueſt laſt year.

They write from Porto Ferraio, that the French Commandant at Corſica, had intimated to the Gondoliers of Capraja to hold themſelves in Readineſs to tranſport French troops wherever they might be wanted: while on the other hand, Gen. Paoli had expreſly ordered the inhabitants of the ſaid iſland no longer to lend their gondolas to the French, aſſuring them at the ſame time of his protection.

We hear that at a late conference with the French Ambaſſador, the Count de Chatelet, had with the Earl of S——e, Secretary of State for the Southern department, the Count obſerved, 'that the French King in ſending ſo many troops 'to Corſica, did no more than his duty in aſſiſting 'his ally, the Republic of Genoa, againſt their 'rebel ſubjects.' Lord S——e replied, 'We do not conſider the Corſicans as Rebels.' Your proclamations ſtile them ſo, anſwered the Count.

We hear from Corſica, by the way of Leghorn, that in a General Aſſembly lately held at Corte, it was reſolved to defend the rights of the kingdom with vigor, and to regard thoſe perſons as enemies, who ſhould attempt to infringe them. The Corſicans are forbidden, under pain of death, to furniſh any of the French garriſons with proviſions; and the Inhabitants of Capræa are ordered not to lend their gondolas to the French.—Gen. Paoli has aſſured the whole nation of his protection, and has ordered out ſome detachments to obſerve the motions of the French troops.

It is confidently aſſerted by the political world, that the arrival of his Pruſſian Majeſty on the territories of Holland will put the finiſhing hand to ſome treaties that have been a conſiderable time in agitation, tending to introduce a new ſyſtem of politics, in the trade, connections, and future grandeur of that Republic, by extending their mercantile influence in ſeveral parts of Europe, as well as in Aſia, Africa, and America.

They write from Genoa that the Senate had received advice, that the Corſians had ſent off their Wives, children and effects to certain ſtrong holds in the mountains of Nebbio, while the whole ſtrength of the iſland had been muſtered to watch the motions of the French.

July 11. Friday ſome Diſpatches ſaid to be of importance, were received at the Secretary of State's Office from Commodore Spry, commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Squadron in the Mediterranean.

July 12. The Mermaid frigate, is arrived at Plymouth, from Portſmouth, bound to Halifax.

It is reported that a treaty is negociating between his Pruſſian Majeſty and Paoli, General of the Corſicans.

It is reported that a number of Engliſh ſhip carpenters are now employed at Genoa, in the conſtruction of ſome men of war of the line, which are building in conſequence of a late contract with France.

"The Utrecht Gazette, under the head London, June 14, has the following article:—"Mr. Wilkes is not the only object of the frequent Councils held at Court, and at which the King very often aſſiſts. The new ſubjects of complaint of the Americans, who obſtinately refuſe to ſubmit to the impoſts laid on them in 1767; the ſending of the French troops to Corſica; the trouble which agitate Poland; are among others the great objects which demand the attention of the Miniſtry."

LONDON, July 13.

By a Gentleman juſt arrived from Calais we are informed, that the common topick of converſation at that place, Dunkirk and other ſea ports in France, is of an approaching war with England. He further ſays, that he was ſurpriſed to ſee in Calais many of the doors & windows of houſes, churches, and on ſome carriages, "No. 45, and Liberty" chalked.

One day laſt week, at a certain Coffee-Houſe not 100 miles from St. James's, a wager of 1000 guineas to 20, was laid that war would be declared between Great-Britain on the one part, and France and Genoa on the other, before the 3d day of Auguſt next.

Some letters from Leghorn mention, that the Genoeſe had been thrown into the greateſt conſternation on the receipt of a memorial from Great Britain.

It is rumoured, that the bombardment of a capital ſea port in the Mediterranean, has actually been threatened.

It is ſaid Admiral Keppel will ſoon be appointed to command a ſquadron now fitting out at Portſmouth and Plymouth.

It is rumoured the Marquis de Buſſy is ſoon expected here from Paris, to ſucceed his Excellency Count du Chatelet Lamont, as Ambaſſador from France.

We hear orders are ſent to the out ports to the Shipwrights to work a day and one tide in fitting out ſeveral men of war intended for immediate ſervice.

The controverſy relating to the fitneſs of ſending Biſhops to America, is ſtrongly agitated in ſeveral of the provinces of North America at this time.

We are informed that a ſcheme is on foot to apply part of the Crown revenues in America towards the conſtruction of a certain number of ſhips of war, and the eſtabliſhing regular arſenals and dock-yards, in the principal maritime provinces on the continent.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Mooriſh Admiral had juſt entered the Mediterranean with nine ſail of ſtout corſairs, fitted out by the Emperor of Morocco, to cruize againſt the ſeveral European powers with whom that Prince is at war.

All the Regiments of Foot, Horſe, and Dragoons, are now arrived at their deſtined quarters for the year, and thoſe Regiments that have not their full complement of men, are ordered to be compleated forthwith.

They write from Boſton, New-England, that their cod and whale fiſheries this ſeaſon promiſed to turn out extremely advantageous, many ſhips full laden having already been ſent to the Mediterranean markets.

LONDON, July 13.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, price 2s. 6d.

THE true Sentiments of America; contained in a Petition to the King, and a Series of Letters ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, to the Marquis of Rockingham—The Earls of Chatham and Shelburne—Lord Camden—General Conway—The Lords of the Treaſury—Mr. De Berdt, Agent of the Province—The Speakers of the ſeveral Houſes of Repreſentatives in America, &c.—Together with certain papers relating to a ſuppoſed libel on the Governor of that province. And a diſſertation on the Canon and the feudal law.—Letters from a Farmer in Pennſylvania, to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies. Written by John Dickenſon, Eſq; of Philadelphia, price 2s. —A Collection of the moſt eſteemed Tracts, lately publiſhed in England and America, on the ſubject of taxing the Britiſh Colonies, and regulating their Trade, in 3 vols. half bound & lettered 18s. —A Letter to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, on the preſent ſituation of public affairs, price 1s.

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 29.

Laſt Wedneſday Evening, the notorious FRASIER, who was under Sentence of Death for Burglary, as has been mentioned, was brought from Worceſter, (where he was taken up for Theft, and whipt) and recommitted to the Goal in this Town, from whence he eſcaped about a month ſince,—in which Time he has committed Five or Six Burglaries and Theſts, and travelled near 500 Miles. The next Night but one, after his Eſcape he broke open no leſs than Three Shops in Middletown, from one of which he ſtole £. 70 Value in Goods and Caſh. The Superior Court now ſitting in Fairfield, have given ſtrict Orders, that he ſhould be loaded with Chains, and the Goal guarded every night till the time of his Execution, which is appointed to be at Fairfield, on Wedneſday the Seventh of next month.

SALEM, September 6.

The Merchants and Traders in this Town having had ſeveral Meetings to conſult Meaſures for the better Regulation of the Trade, which at preſent labours under great Difficulties and Diſcouragements; and being convinced that a further Importation of unneceſſary Goods from Great Britain would involve the Importers in ſtill greater Difficulties and render them unable to pay the Debts due to the Merchants in Great-Britain, They unanimouſly VOTED not to ſend any further Orders for Goods to be ſhipped this Fall; and that from the firſt of January 1769 to the firſt of January 1770, they will not ſend for or import, either on their own Accounts on Commiſſions, or purchaſe of any Factor or others, who may import any Kind of Goods or Merchandizes from Great-Britain, except Coal, Salt and ſome Articles neceſſary to carry on the Fiſhery. They likewiſe agreed not to import any Tea, Glaſs, Paper or Painters Colours until the Acts impoſing Duties on thoſe Articles are repealed.

// Shelburne [4 J. have got them all in my Collection of News papers] vid. the Act pa. 735. Vol. I. vid. the Index. Vol I. & 2.

Wrentham, Sept. 2, 1768.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

I Have been told that many of thoſe reverend Dreamers called the Fathers, *amongſt the Reſt of their Trumpery, were zealous Aſſerters of the Chriſtian Duty of a paſſive Submiſſion to Power in all Caſes whatſoever. It ſeems that one of their Succeſſors in America has adopted the generous Maxim, and has aſſerted that the late Acts of Parliament, ſo very diſtreſſing to us, "are juſt, and ought to be ſubmitted to."*

Formerly the Tyrant uſed to club with the Clergy, and they both found their Account in it. I have heard it ſaid there have been thoſe of the Cloth who would fight for or againſt Satan, as they have been paid for doing the one or the other—But among ſuch worthy Men as the Clergy of New-England, and in ſuch a Day as this, I did not expect to find ſo much as one of ſo ſervile a Diſpoſition as to be an Advocate for the deteſtable and exploded Doctrine of paſſive Obedience—Yet in this Light we muſt conſider this Gentleman, unleſs he can make out that theſe Acts are juſt. *If that can be done, Submiſſion, without all Controverſy, is an indiſpenſable Duty. But if it can never be proved that theſe Acts are juſt, as perhaps the Gentleman himſelf is by this Time convinced, what then becomes of his Conſequence?*

In all limited Governments there are certain inherent Rights of the People—When therefore thoſe Rights are by Government invaded, (Reſcinded *I would have ſaid but for the Catachreſis,*) *Reſiſtance becomes not only lawful but a Duty. In ſuch a Caſe it is not reſiſting* the Ordinance of God, *which is the Frame and Conſtitution of the* Government, *and not the Will of the* Governors; *but defending the Ordinance of God againſt an illegal Attempt to deſtroy it.*

I would acquaint the reverend Gentleman above referred to, that Yeſterday was obſerved as a Day of ſolemn Faſting and Prayer in the firſt Precinct in this Town, on Account of the Diſtreſſes to which the Colonies are reduced by the Operation of thoſe Acts of Parliament which he pretends to juſtify. How much more agreeable to the Chriſtian and the Miniſterial Character is the Conduct of the Reverend Mr. Bean than that of his Reverend Brother!

Your's, HONESTUS.

The Sentiments of an eminent Member of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, declared in a Parliamentary Debate ſome Time ago.

I am really very much ſurprized, Sir, to hear it ſaid, we have felt no Inconvenience from our Army. Is not the great Debt we ſtill owe, and the many Taxes we ſtill pay, in a great Meaſure owing to our keeping up ſo numerous an Army in Time of Peace? Can it be ſaid that the Quartering of Soldiers is no Inconvenience to thoſe poor People who are ſubject to that extraordinary Burden? Is it not a very great Expence, as well as a great Inconvenience to every publick Houſe in the Kingdom? And can we imagine our Soldiers are always ſo civil in their Quarters as never to be guilty of any Inſolence or rude Piece of Behaviour? I hope the Gentlemen who tell us ſo, will forgive me, when I wiſh that ſome of them could be metamorphoſed, for a few Weeks only, into a Country Inn-keeper, or Alehouſe-keeper, with a handſome Wife, or 2 or 3 pretty Daughters, whoſe Virtue and Well-being he might be ſuppoſed to have ſome Concern for: I believe ſuch Gentlemen, upon their Return to this Houſe, would ſhew a little more Sympathy; I believe they would allow our Inn-keepers and Alehouſe-keepers might live at a leſs Expence, and with a great deal of more Eaſe and Quiet, if they had no ſuch Intimates, or not ſo many, as they are now generally plagued with. But this is not all: Can any Gentleman ſay our Liberties can never be in Danger from a ſtanding Army? Have they not once already been overturned by a Parliamentary Army? Our regular Troops are, 'tis true, at preſent kept up by our Authority, but are we certain our Authority will be ſufficient for diſbanding them whenever we have a Mind? Our being in no Danger from his preſent Majeſty ſignifies nothing: Under a good King, we ought to adopt no Cuſtom, nor make any Precedent, which a bad one may make a bad Uſe of.

I am perſuaded there is nothing contributes ſo much to the Increaſe of Criminals of all Sorts among us, as the great Number of regular Troops we keep up; the common Soldiers mix among the Vulgar, and by their Example, they propagate a Spirit of Lewdneſs, Debauchery, Idleneſs, and Extravagance in every County and City of the Kingdom; I wiſh even ſome of the Officers may not in this Way be a little to blame. The Credit and Subſiſtence of a Merchant, a Tradeſman, or a Labourer, depends upon his Character: If he gets the Character of a lewd, proffigate Fellow, no Man will truſt him, no Man will employ him; for this Reaſon he is obliged at leaſt to be a Hypocrite, and ſo can do no Miſchief by his Example; but the Credit of a Soldier depends upon his doing his Duty, and his Subſiſtence depends upon his Pay; if he does his Duty he may be as lewd and profligate as he pleaſes, and as openly as he pleaſes, conſequently may do great Miſchief by his Example. In all Countries the young and high-metall'd are proud of keeping Company with Soldiers; they learn their Manners, and ſoon begin to imitate them in their Vices; by ſo doing they loſe their Characters, and when no Man will truſt or employ them, if they cannot get into the Army, they muſt rob or ſteal for Subſiſtence.

Among a certain Set of People, Sir, I have obſerved, that Mobs are repreſented as moſt hideous Things. I confeſs they ought not to be encouraged; but they have been ſometimes uſeful. In a free Country I am afraid a ſtanding Army rather occaſions than prevent them; where a Magiſtrate has a Guard of regular Troops to truſt to, he is apt to neglect humouring the People, he deſpiſes them, and even ſome Times oppreſſes them; in which Caſe the People, as long as there is any Spirit among them, will certainly grow tumultuous. If a Tumult happens without any juſt Cauſe of Complaint, a little gentle Uſage, and calm Reaſoning, will generally prevent any Miſchief, and prevail with the People to return to their Duty; but a Magiſtrate with an Army at his Back will ſeldom take his Method, for few Men will be at the Pains to perſuade when they know they can compel. If a Tumult happens from a juſt Cauſe of Complaint, the People ought to be ſatisfied, their Grievance ought to be redreſſed, they ought not ſurely to be immediately knocked on the Head, becauſe they happen to complain in an irregular Manner. To make Uſe of regular Troops upon every ſuch Occaſion, is like a tyrannical School Maſter, who never makes uſe of the ſoft Arts of Perſuaſion and Allurement, but always makes uſe of the Rod; ſuch a Man may break the Spirit, but never can improve the Minds of his Scholars.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina,) Aug. 1.

In Conſequence of Orders received for withdrawing the King's Troops in this Province, laſt Saturday thoſe of his Majeſty's 60th or Royal American Regiment that were in this Town, embarked in the Schooner Hawke, Capt. Thompſon, for New-York; whither the Reſt are to be tranſported as ſoon as they arrive from the Out-Poſts;—The Removal of theſe Troops, at a Time when Preparations ſeemed to have been made for the Reception of more, has given Riſe to Conjectures.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1,

We are informed, that a Gentleman in Virginia, has lately left, by his Will, a handſome Fortune to the patriotic Author of the FARMER's Letters, as a grateful Acknowledgment of the eminent Services thereby rendered to the Britiſh Colonies on this Continent.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5.

Monday laſt his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Eſq; Governor of New-Jerſey, arrived here; and on Saturday accompanied by the Hon. Frederick Smith, and Captain Skinner, he ſet out for Albany, in order to attend a grand Meeting of the Indians that is ſoon to be at Fort-Johnſon.

Yeſterday Capt. Hunt arrived here in Twenty-one Days from South Carolina: The Twentieth ult. in Lat. 34, he ſpoke with Capt. Rogers from the Bay for this Place, who a few Days before fell in with a Snow in Ballaſt, without any living Creature on board, her Sails looſe, and 6 Feet Water in her Hold. Capt. Rogers had freed her of Part of the Water, and expected to bring her into Port.

Ipſwich, September 3, 1768.—Departed this Life, the Reverend Mr. *Samuel Wiggleſworth*, in the 80th Year of his Age, and near the cloſe of the 54th of his Miniſtry—a Gentleman of uncommon Powers of Mind—a quick and clear Apprehenſion, lively Fancy, fruitful Invention, ſound Judgment, and tenacious Memory—was enrich'd with a great Treaſure of valuable Knowledge, eſpecially that with which the Paſtor's after God's own Heart are to feed their Flocks—Was mighty in the Scriptures—an enlightning & animating Preacher of the Truth as it is in Jeſus. He thoro'ly underſtood the Doctrines of Grace; believed them firmly, taught them clearly, and Holineſs a & good Works, in Connection with, and as neceſſarily reſulting from the cordial Entertainment of them. And he not only preach'd the Truths and Duties of Chriſtianity; but exemplarily exhibited them in his Life—And it was no ſmall Part of this worthy Gentleman's Character, that he managed and adminiſtred the Affairs of the Church and Congregation over which he preſided with great Wiſdom & Prudence—His Converſation was peculiarly pleaſant, inſtructive, and entertaining—his Friendſhip cordial, ſteady, and laſting—in his domeſtic Relations, was a careful and tender Huſband, a wiſe as well as affectionate Father.—On Account of theſe and other known Branches of his Character, he liv'd much eſteem'd, and his Departure is moſt juſtly as well as generally lamented—His remains were interred on Tueſday after his Death with great Decency and Reſpect. We can wiſh nothing better for the bereaved Widow, than that ſhe may find her Maker to be her Huſband; and for the Children which are four Sons and four Daughters, than that they may inherit much of the good Spirit which was in their Father and in their other pious Anceſtors.

BOSTON, September 13.

Extract of a Letter from the Weſt of *England*, by Capt. *Cartwright*, in Reply to a Letter from a true Friend to Civil and Religious Liberty here, which incloſed the FARMER's Letters, as beſt expreſſive of his own Sentiments.

"MY Thoughts concerning the Conduct of "G. B. towards her Colonies are much "as your's, and have long been ſo; and ſuch "are the Sentiments of moſt I have converſed "with."

By this Extract, which is from a Gentleman of large Trade and Acquaintance, and a Perſon of undoubted Veracity, you may obſerve that the Meaſures of G. B. towards her Colonies are merely Miniſterial; and that the People of G. B. in general condemn the preſent Meaſures as much as we do.

By Gentlemen, Paſſengers in the ſame Veſſel, the above is confirm'd as to other Parts of G. B. beſides the Weſt.

Yeſterday Morning a Ship arrived here from the Grenades, in whom came Paſſengers Joſ. MELVIL, Eſq; and Lady.

The Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, qualified as the Law directs, are to meet at Faneuil-Hall at Nine o'Clock This Day,—To take into Conſideration what Meaſures are moſt proper to be adopted under the preſent critical Aſpect of the Times; agreeable to a Petition of a Number of the Inhabitants for that Purpoſe:—And 'tis deſired there may be a univerſal and punctual Attendance.

Capt. Lyde left London in 6 Days after his Arrival from this Place: Captains Willſon, Davis, Deverſon, jun. and McEwen, were arrived from hence: Capt. Deverſon, ſenr. ſailed a Fortnight before Capt. Lyde left London; and Capt. Scott was to ſail in two Days after him.—There was great Talk in England of a WAR with France, on Account of ſeveral very large Fleets in France, and their taking Part with the Genoeſe againſt Corſica.

Wedneſday laſt ſailed from this Port his Majeſty's Sloop of War the Senegal, as alſo the armed Schooners, ſuppoſed to be bound to Halifax: There now remains in this Harbour with their Pendants flying His Majeſty's Ship Romney, of 50 Guns, and the Sloop Liberty.

We hear that Mr. Timothy Hilyard, late Chaplain of Caſtle William, is choſen a Tutor at Harvard College, in the Room of Mr. Thomas Danforth, who lately reſigned.

Wedneſday laſt a Barn belonging to Mr. William Burroughs, at Jamaica Plain in Roxbury, was conſum'd by Fire, with a large Quantity of Hay therein.—We don't learn by what Accident the Fire happen'd.

We hear from Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, that on Monday laſt died there in the 31ſt Year of his Age, Mr. Henry Appleton, Merchant; a Son of the Rev. Mr. Appleton of Cambridge.—The preceeding Week he buried a Child, and had another dangerouſly ill with a Fever, and on Friday Morning was ſeized with the ſame Diſorder, which was ſo violent that it ſoon proved mortal.

We hear from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, that Capt. Jeremiah Oſborn, a Son of the late Hon. John Oſborn, Eſq; died on his Paſſage from Briſtol and Iſle of May to Rhode Iſland.

Capt. Badger, in a Schooner from hence for Newfoundland, was caſt away the latter End of laſt Month on Cape Sables: The Veſſel & Cargo loſt, excepting ſome Rum, which the Captain carried to Halifax.

Monday laſt a Brigantine belonging to Charleſtown, arrived here from St. Auguſtine: She was employed as a Tranſport to carry ſome Grecians, &c. to ſettle at Penſacola, and on the Paſſage from Gibraltar the Captain whoſe Name was Orr, was taken with a violent Fever, that brought on a Delirium, and in a Fit of which he took an Opportunity when his Attendant went on Deck, and jump'd out of the Cabin Window, whereby he loſt his Life.

We hear from Salem, that a Perſon there having given Information of a Veſſel that arrived there with Molaſſes, the Populace were ſo enraged, that they ſtriped him, then wrapped him in a tarred Sheet, and rolled him in Feathers; having done this they carried about the Streets in a Cart, and then baniſhed him the Town for 6 Weeks.

We hear from Rocheſter that, laſt Wedneſday, the Rev. Mr. *Jonathan Moore*, late Librarian at Harvard College, was ordained Paſtor of the firſt

1 Rec. Mr. Buckminſter's Great Britain's Acts. Molaſ. Acts, pa. 9.—Glaſs Act, pa. 735. Vol. 1.—Billeting Act pa. 274.—vid. pa. 163.—vid. pa. 781. Vol. 1.

Church in that Town, Colleague with the Rev. Mr. *Ruggles*, who, by Reason of his great Age and Infirmities, is unable to perform public Services. The Rev. Mr. *Thacher* of Wareham began with Prayer; the Rev. Mr. *Adams* of Roxbury preached, from 2 Cor. 1st chap. 5th verse—*Our Consolation by Christ aboundeth also.*—The Rev. Mr. *Perkins* of Bridgewater prayed and gave the Charge; the Rev. Dr. *Cooper* of this Town prayed after the Charge; and the Rev. Mr. *Parkman* of Westborough gave the Right Hand of Fellowship. A numerous Audience attended, with the greatest Decency, during the whole Solemnity.

We hear from Wrentham, that on Wednesday Evening last a very large white Oak Tree which was more than two Feet Diameter, was struck by Lightning and tore to pieces in a most surprising manner; some of the large Limbs were thrown 3 or 4 Rods, and those which were smaller carried upwards of 10 Rods distance, and left only the Trunk of the Tree standing, which was a perfect Broom.

We also learn from the same Town, that on Thursday Evening they had there very severe Thunder and Lightning, which struck the House of Mr. David Mann, Innholder, in a most remarkable manner; the following account is given of it by a Gentleman who was present at the time, viz. That about 8 o'clock, as he and a number of other Gentlemen and Ladies were round a Tea Table, a violent Explosion or Flash of Lightning struck from the N. W. Corner to the Front part of the House, being W. and took its Course from the Roof to the lower Floor, where they sat, and burst in an Instant with a very loud Noise, like that of a Cannon, accompanied with sulphurous Matter, and large Sparks of Fire; when on opening the Door and getting a Candle (those they had before being put out) they discovered a Pane of Glass in one of the Windows broke, the Top of a large Clock Case at one Corner of the Room thrown on the Floor, and the front Glass broke to pieces, and the back of the Case split very much, and the Steel Spring which held the Pendulum, melted: At the W. Corner of said Room, behind the Door, the Pannel split, and one of the Posts much splintered, a Tea Cup and Wine Glass on the Tea Table broke, two Plates forced from a Shelf in the Closet on to the Floor; two Boards rais'd from the Floor and split; the Wainscot behind a Door which led into the Kitchen split, and one of the Hinges tore off the Door: One of the Gentlemen who sat near the Clock, felt a violent Shock on the Top of his Head, and another had his Coat scorch'd on the Right Shoulder, and himself in much Pain thereabouts, but no other received any hurt, tho' there were 27 Souls in the House when it was struck: On recovering their Surprize they found the Family in the Kitchen greatly frightned, tho' no damage in that Room; but on going up Stairs they discovered the Corner of the outer Part of the House, under which the Clock stood, splintered very much, so as to be quite broke thro', and the Cornishing round the Room tore in the same manner: the Curtains of two Beds broke down, and considerable Damage done in the other Parts of the House.——Mr. Dexter Brown, on opening the Door and coming into the Room to the Company, was so attack'd by a sulphurous smell as to occasion him the Headach for some time after.——A large Tree which stood at the N. W. Corner of the House was also struck, and shivered the Bark in many Places.

We also hear that the same evening, a young lad about 9 years of age, was kill'd by the lightning at Rehoboth.

On thursday evening last a large barn belonging to Mr. Palmer of Braintree was consumed by the lightning, together with about 30 tons of hay, and about 500 bushels of grain, the greater part of which was thresh'd—An ox near the barn door was kill'd.

Last Thursday Papers were found stuck up in many Parts of the Town—The Contents as follows, viz.

"Very proper and suitable Reflections for all True *North-Americans*, on the newly appointed Anniversary of the 8th of *September*, the Day of the Nativity of *Commissioners* for the *Colonies*, humbly inscribed to the said *Commissioners*, who have modestly ordered all the Custom-Houses shut, and Commerce obstructed, for the due and decent Celebration of this Festival, which 'tis conceived his Holiness will soon give Orders to have inserted in the Popish *Kalender*.

"*THE Congregation of* Hypocrites *shall be desolate, and Fire shall consume the Tabernacles of Bribery! They conceive Mischief, and bring forth Vanity, and their Belly prepareth Deceit! After* this, Job *opened his Mouth, and cursed* their *Day! And Job spake and said—Let the Day perish wherein they were born, and the Night in which it was said,* these Men Children *are* conceived! *Let that Day be* Darkness! *Let it not be regarded from above! Neither let the Light shine upon it! Let* Darkness *and the* Shadow *of Death stain it! Let a Cloud* dwell *on it! Let the* Blackness *of the* Day terrify *it! As for* that Night, *let Darkness* seize *upon it! Let it not be joined unto the* Days of the Year! *Let it not come into the Number of the* Months! Lo *let* that Night *be* solitary! *Let* no *joyful Voice* come *therein! Let them* curse *it that* curse *the* Day, *who are ready to raise up their* Mourning! *Let the Stars of the Twilight thereof be* dark! *Let it look for Light, but* have *none! Neither let it see the* Dawning *of the Day! Because it shut not up the* Doors *of their Mothers Wombs, nor hid* Sorrow *from* our *Eyes! Why died not they from the Womb? Why did they not give up the* Ghost *when they came out of the Belly? Why did the Knees prevent them? Or why the* Breasts *that they should* suck? *For now they* should *have lien* still, *and been* quiet! *They should have* slept, then *had we been at* Rest!

"OFFEND NOT AGAINST THE MULTITUDE OF A CITY, AND THEN *THOU* SHALT NOT CAST THY SELF DOWN AMONG THE *PEOPLE*!"

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ONE o'Clock,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Bunch of Grapes in King-street, Boston,
A new Schooner burthen about 107 Tons as she now lays at Newbury Port, 52 Feet Keel, 21½ Feet Beam, and 9 Feet hold; is extremely well built of the best white Oak Timber and Plank.—Inventory and Conditions of Sale may be seen in the Hands of
J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On *Tuesday* the 20th *September* Instant,
At XII o'Clock,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At *Pool & Clarke's* Store on *Green's* Wharf,
The Stores of a Sloop,
Burthen about 90 Tons, consisting of Sails, Anchors, Cables, &c. &c.
J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On Tuesday 20th of September 1768.
At One o'Clock,
Will be absolutely sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, for the most it will fetch,
At the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-Street;
A House at the Westerly Part of *Boston*, (late the Estate of Mr. *Benjamin Fitch* deceas'd,) Butted and Bounded as follows, *Viz.* Southeast in the Front, on Spring-Street, there measuring 67 Feet; Southwesterly on Land of Mr. *Hugh M'Daniel*, there measuring 95 Feet; and Northeasterly on Land of Mr. *John Tudor*, there measuring 87 Feet.
J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On *Tuesday* 27th of September Inst.
At One o'Clock,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street,
The Sloop POLLY, burthen about 70 Tons, as she now lays at the Long-Wharf, together with all her Stores. Inventory of which may be seen in the Hands of J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

At the STERLING COST,
Will be Sold at the House of the late
Mr. JOHN SMITH, *in Hanover Street,*
A great Variety of English Goods
China and Glass Ware, a curious Collection of Fancy Trickets, China Images, Cases of Knives and Forks, Millenary and Jewelry Ware, too many to be inserted in an Advertisement, and many of which will be sold considerably under the Sterling Cost.
ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of the said Mr. *Smith*, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Mercy Smith*, Executrix, in Order to a Settlement.

TO BE SOLD BY
Thomas Stoddard, & Co,
At their Store the North Side of the Town-Dock; on reasonable Terms,
Choice new Rice, American Hemp, the very best of Prize Indigo, Connecticut Pork and Beef, white Beans, Sole Leather, Sheep Wool, Redwood, Hollow and Flat Iron Ware, Smith's Coals, Pitch, Tar and Turpentine, &c. &c. ALSO,
Several very convenient Stores to be Lett, enquire at the above Store.

The Snow *Concord*,
Burthen about 140 Tons,
Alexander McLean,
Commander;
Now lying at Mr. *Brick's* Wharf,
ANY Gentleman that can freight the said Vessel for the West-India Islands, will be waited on by the Commander, leaving a Line at Mr. *Lewis Deblois's*, or on board the Vessel.

CHOICE good STONE LIME, to be sold cheap at the Lime-Kiln at Blanchard's Wharf New Boston.

John Andrews,
Has imported in the last Ships from London and Bristol, and has to sell at his Shop on Dock-Square, near the Conduit, BOSTON,
A general Assortment of Braizery, Cutlery, Ship-Chandlery and Pewter Wares, which he will sell at the lowest Advance for Cash only.
LIKEWISE,
NAILS, Brads & Tacks of all Sorts,
Powder and Shot,
English & French Gun Flints 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8
Window Glass,
Looking-Glasses,
Allum and Copperas,
Brimstone & Rotten Stone,
Coloured Glass Beads.
English & German Steel,
Smiths Vices & Anvils
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Nova-Scotia Grindstones,
Cod & Mackrel Lines Hooks
An Assortment of Whips,
Scythes and Sickles,
Shoe Cloaths & House Brushes
Best Velvet Corks,
Neat Japann'd Waiters.
—With an Assortment of Hollow Iron Ware.—

ENOCH BROWN,
Informs those Persons who are desirous of Promoting our Own Manufactures as well as serving themselves:—That he takes in all Sorts of Country-made Cloths at his Store on *Boston* Neck, either on Commissions, or in Exchange for any kind of West-India Goods at a reasonable Rate.

ALL Persons that are indebted to, or have any Demands on the Estate of *Samuel Brown*, late of *Boston*, Housewright, deceas'd, are desired to adjust the same with *Daniel Pecker* and *Elizabeth Brown*, Executors to said Estate: And all that have any Demands on the late Company of *Samuel* and *Ebenezer Brown*, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Ebenezer Brown*, the surviving Partner, in Order for Settlement.

TAKEN away from along Side of a Sloop lying at *Moore's* Wharf, last Tuesday Evening, a Moses Boat about 14 Feet long, pay'd with Spanish Brown and Tar outside and in.—Whosoever shall take up said Boat, and return her to the said Wharf, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and necessary Charges—by applying to Mr. *Hugh Moore* Wharfinger. *Boston, September 9.*

AS I the subscriber intend to move out of the Town in a short time, propose to sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, a certain Dwelling-House, situated & being in Ann-Street, opposite to the passage-way leading to the Swing-Bridge, near the sign of the Golden Key, a superior place for trade, consisting of a good shop and lower room, being 3 stories high, a good kitchen and an out-building, good cistern of rain water, drain to vault, passage-way leading from the street to the same. The sale will be attended on Tuesday the 20th Instant, at 11 o'Clock without fail, if not disposed of before at private sale. For further particulars, enquire of John Bell, living in said house, who will inform them of some Advantages relative to the purchase.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next,
A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz. Broad Cloths fine and Course—Serges—Kerseys—Beaver Coating—Callicoes—Printed Callicoes—Some Silks—Irish Hollands—Cotton Thread and Worsted Hose—Breeches Patterns—Shoes—Caps—Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.—Houshold Furniture—Wearing Apparel, viz. Several Silk Suits for Men—Silver Tuffia Jackets, &c.—Silver Watches—Indigo—Snuff, &c.—Half a Dozen Mahogany Chair Frames.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By *Moses Deshon*,
At the West End of *Faneuil-Hall* Market,
Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,
A Variety of European Goods, Houshold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Rice from New-Haven. Callender from North-Carolina. Foye from St. Augustine. Pepper from Quebec. Welchman from Lisbon. Cartwright from Bristol. Lyde from London.

CLEARED OUT.

Tuttle for Connecticut. Hull for Philadelphia. Leighton for Maryland. Bennet & Price for N. Scotia. McNeill for Quebec. Symmes & Smithwick for West-Indies.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Adams & Crocker for New-London. Snow for Philadelphia. Lowther for N. Carolina. Smith for New-York. Ford & Wales for Halifax. Tree for Newfoundland. Wyer for Quebec. Darracot for Malaga. Hodgkins for West-Indies. Kennedy for Bilboa.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Eight Whites Two Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Five.

High Water at Boston, for this present Week.

Monday,	31 *m. after* 12	*Friday*,	24 *m. after* 3
Tuesday,	14 *m. after* 1	*Saturday*,	7 *m. aft.* 4
Wednesday,	56 *m. aft.* 1	*Lord's-day*,	44 *m. aft.* 4
Thursday,	40 *m. aft.* 2	*First Qr.*	3 *Day, Noon.*

Vid. the Act appointing the Board, pa. 748. Vol. I. Vid. pa. 219.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

A good Name is rather to be chosen than great Riches; and as the Judge, who taketh a Bribe, and perverteth Judgment, and he who slandereth his Neighbour, are alike an Abomination to the LORD: And whereas my CHARACTER in my OFFICE of a JUSTICE of the PEACE has been in the most public Manner impeached, insulted, and scandalously abused and defamed by a set of Men, who notwithstanding their high Pretensions to Religion, must be ranked amongst those Slanderers and Defamers, of whom it is said, they shall not ascend into the hill of the LORD, nor inhabit in his holy Mountain, I beg the Favour of you to insert in your next the following unanimous RESULT of the Honorable His MAJESTY's COUNCIL of this Province; and you'll oblige,

your humble Servant,

REUBEN KIDDER.

At a Council holden at Portsmouth by his Excellency's Summons on Wednesday Aug. 31st, 1768.

PRESENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN WENTWORTH, Esq; Governor.

THEODORE ATKINSON, Esq;

DANIEL WARNER, Esq;

JAMES NEVIN, Esq;

THEODORE ATKINSON, junr. Esq;

PETER LIVIUS, Esq;

JONATHAN WARNER, Esq;

DANIEL PIERCE, Esq;

GEORGE JAFFREY, Esq;

His Excellency the Governor directed the Secretary to read the Petition of Benjamin Adams to his Excellency in Council, complaining that REUBEN KIDDER, Esq; in the Office of Justice of the Peace, had taken exorbitant Fees, multiplied Law Suits—acted at one and the same Time, as Attorney and Justice (contrary to his Oath) in Cases before him, &c. as entered 17th May 1768. The Parties having been notified, appeared, and the Evidences being Sworn, and the Pleas and Allegations of both Parties fully heard—It is the unanimous Opinion of the Board that the Respondant Kidder, hath fully and honorably acquitted himself of every Article alledged against him, and it appearing to the Board that every part was either false or groundless, and in this Light beg leave to recommend him to your Excellency's favour. A true Copy, transcribed from the Council Minutes. Attest,

T. ATKINSON, junr. Sec.

SALEM, August 30.

His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Francis Cabot, Esq; of this Town, to be one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Essex; as also Capt. Thomas Mason of this Town to be a Coroner for the same County.

Drugs and Medicines.

Daniel Scott

Continues to sell at the lowest Rates, all Kind of the best DRUGS and MEDICINES,

At his Shop, at the Sign of the *Leopard* in Ann Street.

ALSO,

Doctor Hammond's Specific Pill,

Which for the Leprosy, Scurvey, Pimpled Faces, Inflamations of the Eyes, and other Disorders arising from foul Blood, is the best Medicine ever offered to the Public.

N. B. They may be taken without Confinement, Alteration of Diet, or Danger of Cold.

Imported from *LONDON*, and to be Sold at the lowest Rate, by

Cyrus Baldwin,

At his Shop the Sign of the *Three Nuns and Comb*, nearly opposite the Town-Pump, in Cornhill, *BOSTON*;

AN Assortment of Stone Rings, Sleeve Button Studs and Earings, Garnate and Marqueset ditto, neat Paste Earings, Poll Combs, and Pinners; Shoe, Knee and Bosom Buckles; neat Lignumvitæ, Bone and Silver-Topt Casters.—An Assortment of Brass Rings, dress'd Shepherdesses, Necklaces with Spreaders, Ditto without Spreaders, plain Poll Combs, &c. per Dozen. Also a good Assortment of English Goods suitable for all Seasons, which he will sell at the lowest Rate for Cash.

TO BE SOLD, on reasonable Terms, a large House suitable for two Families, with two Gardens, Yard and two Wells of Water, situate near the late Dr. Cutler's Church, North End of Boston. ALSO,

To be Sold, 100 Acres of Land in Windham in Connecticut, being the 7th Lot in the second Tier of Lots from Mansfield Line. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

THE Gentleman that by mistake on Saturday last, rode away a Horse from Brackett's Stable, and left his Mare is hereby desir'd to return the Horse and take his Mare again. *Boston*, Sept. 5. 1768.

THIS is to forewarn all Persons trusting Rhoda, the Wife of the Subscriber, for I hereby declare I will not pay any Debt that she shall contract from this Date.

Exeter, Sept. 5, 1768. *BERIAH RANDELL.*

ALL Persons that are indebted to or have any Demands on the Estate of John Clark, Esq; deceas'd, are desired to adjust the same with William Clark & Elizabeth Mayhew, Executors to said Estate.

TO BE SOLD,

A House and Land, situate in Sudbury-Street, near the Orange-Tree, late the Estate of *John Lewis Vialenon*, deceased. For further Particulars, inquire of Mr. *Joseph Jackson*, Merchant, in *Boston*.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS the Tann-House of me the Subscriber was broke open on the Night between the 2d & 3d of this Instant September, and a Quantity of Tann'd Sole Leather, and Tann'd and Curried Neat's Leather, and a Number of Tann'd and Curried Seal-Skins, were stolen from thence. Whoever shall apprehend the Person or Persons that stole the same, so as they may be brought to Justice, shall be intitled to the above Reward.

Charlestown, Sept. 5, 1768. JAMES TRUMBALL.

WHEREAS the Assessors are required by Law to give seasonable Warning to the Inhabitants to give and bring in to the Assessors, true and perfect Lists of their Polls and rateable Estates, they are possessed of: In Conformity to the Law, The Assessors of the Town of *Boston* do hereby notify the Inhabitants of said Town, that they shall attend at their Chamber at the East End of Faneuil-Hall Market, to receive the same from Monday the 5th to the 19th Instant, at the usual Hours, on every Day in the Week, except Lord's Day & Saturday.

Boston, September 2, 1768.

By Direction of the Assessors.

WHEREAS the Publick were informed in the Supplement of Edes & Gill's Gazette of the 15th of August Inst. "that a Gentleman in Boston had deposited one "Hundred Dollars in the Hands of the Selectmen of this "Town to be distributed by them to any Inhabitant of this "Province in Premiums to encourage the raising of Mul-"berry Trees. We the Subscribers do therefore hereby promise and engage as Selectmen of the Town of Boston and for our Successors in that Office, to distribute and pay the said One Hundred Dollars at the time and agreeable to the manner, set forth in the Information and Proposals above referred to.

JOSHUA HENSHAW,
JOSEPH JACKSON,
JOHN RUDDOCK,
JOHN HANCOCK,
JOHN ROWE,
SAM. PEMBERTON,
HENDERSON INCHES
} *Selectmen of Boston*

Boston, Aug. 29, 1768.

WANTED,

One Thousand Pounds O. T. by the Middle of this Instant *September*, for which good Merchantable PEARL-ASH will be delivered, one half down, the other half in about Six Weeks after, at *Boston*. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD, (only for want of Employ,)

A Likely, hearty, healthy Negro Man, about Thirty Years of Age, a Carpenter by Trade, and can be well recommended. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldsmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Esq'rs; Wharff, by the large or small Quantities.—Also all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and sold at the cheapest Rates.—Cash given for Cocoa.

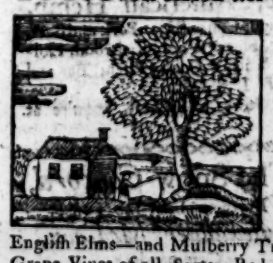
Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner.

WHEREAS many Persons are so unfortunate as to lose their Fore-Teeth by Accident, and otherways, to their great Detriment, not only in Looks, but Speaking both in Public and Private:—This is to inform all such, that they may have them re-placed with false Ones, that look as well as the Natural, and answers the End of Speaking to all Intents, by *PAUL REVERE*, Goldsmith, near the Head of Dr. *Clarke's* Wharf, *Boston*.

All Persons who have had false Teeth fixt by Mr. *John Baker*, Surgeon-Dentist, and they have got loose (as they will in Time) may have them fastened by the above, who learnt the Method of fixing them from Mr. *Baker*.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Mr. Shearjashub Bourn, *late of* Roxbury, *deceased, are desired to pay what may be respectively due, to* Melatiah Bourn, *Esq; of* Boston, *his Executor; and all to whom said Estate is indebted, are also desired to lodge their Accounts with said Executor, to be adjusted and paid.*

To be Sold this Fall or next Spring.



A collection of an Hundred of the best Sorts of young Grafted and Inoculated English Fruit Trees—of Apples—Pears-Plumbs—Cherries—Peaches—Apricots—Nectons—Quinces—Lime-Trees—English Elms—and Mulberry Trees for Silk Worms—Grape Vines of all Sorts—Red and White Dutch Currant Bushes—English Gooseberry Bushes of all Sorts—Asparagus Plants of the large Early Sort—and Box for Edgings of Walks.—Also, Garlick—Shalots—and Norse Radish 5*s.* Old Tenor a Pound—All sorts of Dried Sweet Herbs.

N. B. Garden Seeds saved here most suitable for the *West-Indies* than any Imported, and warranted Good, &c. all at the very lowest Price for Cash, &c.—By *William Davidson*, Gardiner, in Seven-Star Lane, *Boston*.

SAMUEL A. OTIS

Has just imported, and is determined to sell at the lowest Advance, at Store No. 5. South side of the Town-Dock, by Wholesale and Retail,

CHoice Jamaica Sugars by the Hogshead, Barrel, or single C.wt.
Cotton Wool
Pepper
Pipes Wool Cards
Spices of all Kinds
Bar-Iron and Steel
Cordage Codlines
Russia and Ravens Duck
Petersburg Hemp
Junk
6 by 8, and 7 by 9 Glass
Frying Pans
Iron Pots and Kettles.
White Beans

3-4, 7 and 1 yard wide Linens
Irish Linnens
Cotton Checks
Pins of all Numbers
Gun Powder Shott
Ticklinburgs & Oznabrigs
Kilmarnock Caps
Bellaline Sewing Silk
London Scythes
Seeming Twine——&c.
4d. 10d. & 20d. Nails
Cotton Cards
Roll Brimstone
Copperas
Allum

William Greenleaf,

Fronting Cornhill, *BOSTON*,

Has Imported from London, by Capts. Skillings & Dixey,

A large assortment of English Goods, which will be sold by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance; also, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, 4d, 10d, and 20d Nails, Pepper, Mustard, Spices, red and white and blue and white Chimney Tile, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8, Window Glass, flat Half pint Dram Bottles; long and short Pipes, Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Oznabrigs, Persia Carpets, &c. &c.

Jonathan & John Amory

At their Store in Kingstreet, *Boston*, are now opening a large Assortment of Goods, which they import from the first Hands, and sell at the lowest Rates, by Wholesale only, among which are,

CAllicoes
Pennias
Ginghams
Gruzes
Catgut
Parthet
Dimities
Fustians
Jeans
Thickets
Cotton Velvets
Cotton Velverets
Cotton Shapes
Cotton Hollands
A large assortment of fans
Sagathees
Duroy
Broad Cloths
Serges
Flannels
Swanskins
Baizes
Ratteens
Kerseys & Plains
Emboss'd Serges
Half Thicks
Blankets
Duffils
Coatings
Bearskins
Beaver Coatings
Camblets
Calimancoes
Tammies
Russels
Worsted Damasks
Everlastings
Drawboys
Shalloons
Grograms
Garlixs
Dowlass
Pistol Lawns
Tandems
Oznabrigs
Ticklinburgs
Diapers
Lawns
Long Lawns

RUssia Linnen
Cambricks
Table Cloths
Linnen Handkerchiefs
Irish Linnens
Irish Sheetings
Printed Linnens
Ravens Duck
Yellow Hollands
Russia Drabs
Checks of all sorts
Bed Bunts
Bed Tick
Cotton Gowns
Striped Linnens
Plushes
Capuchine Silks
Taffitas
Sattins
Adamodes
Cravats
Silk Handkerchiefs of all sorts
Velvets
Griaets
Broglios
Mullinets
Poplins
Allopeens
Bombazines
Brilliants
Coloured Crapes
Mecklinburgs
Dorsetteens
Incle Luteltring
Ell-wide Persians
Muslins
Ribbons all sorts
Ferrets
Gallooms
Cords
Braids
Sewing Silks
Tapes
Gartering
Qualities all sorts
White and black Lace
Stay Strapping

PIns of all sorts
Wax Threads
Shirt Buttons
Knee Garters
Necklaces
Snail and Gimp Trimming
Stay Laces
Fringes
Gloves of all sorts
Mens Butt Soles
Buckrams
Silk & Hair & Silk Twist Buttons
Silk and Hair
Silk Twist
Mohair
Black Crape
Tiffanies
Hat Crape
Canvas for working
Worked for Quilting
Crewells
Metal Buttons of all sorts
Combs of all sorts
Ink Powder
Chip Bonnets and Hatts
Striped Tapes
Kilmarnock Caps
White Threads
Plaids

ALSO,

Nails
Glass
Gun Powder
Shot
Snuff
Spices
Wool Cards
Beaver, Beavers and Felt Hats
Bohea Tea
Writing Paper
Bibles
And many other Articles.

Imported in the late Ships from LONDON, by

Richard Smith in King-Street,

A Compleat Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the Spring Trade, in which is an elegant and fashionable Variety of Prints, and other fancy Goods. The whole procured on the very best Terms, and will be sold for the lowest Advance (by Wholesale for Cash or short Credit.

CASH Given for POT-ASH.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL.

735. Vol. I—Delivery wanted

MONDAY, *September* 12. 1768. [NUMB. 1720.]

The BOSTON Evening-Poſt.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

The CENTINEL, No. XVII.

DR. Chandler, in the name of his brethren, adduces the wretched condition of the epiſcopal church in the colonies, for want of regular government and diſcipline without biſhops, as an argument for their introduction. He eſteems it a great grievance, an unparralelled hardſhip, and a diſadvantage of greater conſequence than the want of confirmation; although he imagines that by that rite, the gracious aſſiſtances of the Holy Spirit are communicated.

Wretched indeed is the condition of that church, which is deſtitute of regular diſcipline: But there is ground to ſuſpect that the epiſcopal miſſionaries in America are no more affected with this conſideration, than their brethren on the other ſide of the Atlantic, who are in the ſame wretched condition, yet make no attempts to get the grievance redreſſed.

The reformation of their church in this article, is not among the *happy conſequences*, which they can expect from the eſtabliſhment of biſhops in this country. The argument is only thrown out to work on the ignorant, and to excite compaſſion among well-minded perſons, for their *ſuffering, perſecuted* church; which their apologiſt, Dr. Chandler, artfully repreſents as "periſhing for want of neceſſaries." The miſſionaries muſt allow, there is no neceſſary connection between the eſtabliſhment of dioceſan biſhops in a church, and the adminiſtration of godly diſcipline: That there may be diſcipline in a church, where there are no prelates: And that there may be biſhops in a communion, deſtitute even of the ſhadow of regular diſcipline. With reſpect to the firſt of theſe, they ſee other churches round them without biſhops, exerciſing diſcipline over their own members; and they know that the church of England in the midſt of all their uncharitable pretenſions to be the *only true apoſtolic church, the propagators of the true religion, the beſt reformed church in the world, the preſervers of the true chriſtian faith, worſhip, and diſcipline*, is ſolemnly confeſſing to GOD from year to year, that they are deſtitute of a godly diſcipline,* although they are aided by a civil eſtabliſhment, and ſupported by the authority, grandeur and opulence of prelates and other dignitaries.

That this is truly the ſituation of the church of England, has been often acknowledged by her moſt judicious and candid members. They ingenuouſly confeſs, that there is a great proſtration of diſcipline in their church: That it is ruined among them,—That the diſtemper of the times is evidently too hard for it;—That the diſcipline of the church has not been carried to any degree of perfection; and now lies under a general relaxation;—That their people are often indulged in all their unreaſonable demands, and diſorderly ways, to prevent their executing their threats of going to the *Meeting*:—That they have only the form and ſhadow of diſcipline, but truſt in God, that "theſe dry bones will one day live."†—And Dr. Chandler himſelf gives a like mournful account of its diſcipline. "Excommunication," ſays he, "the utmoſt effect of the church's power *in this world*, however it was dreaded in the pureſt ages of chriſtianity, has loſt much of its force in this, wherein altars are ſet up againſt altars, and churches againſt churches, and thoſe who are rejected by one may be received by another. A diſpoſition to ſlight the higheſt puniſhment which the church can inflict has become general, and there appears no remedy, but in the uſe of reaſon and perſuaſion. But we live in an age in which reaſon will not be heard, nor the ſtrength of arguments regarded, although ſupported by the declarations of Heaven, on the ſubject of church diſcipline."‡ The Dr. and his brethren know that the *Teſt* has broken down all the incloſures of the church of England, and has laid open her moſt Holy Things to the moſt abandoned and profane. Rakes, Debauchees, Blaſphemers of GOD, Infidels & Scoffers at all religion, are often ſeen on their knees at her communion tables, eating her children's bread to qualify them for a poſt: And dare the clergy refuſe them? No; they dare not refuſe the moſt impious Blaſphemer the three kingdoms afford, when he comes to demand the Lord's-Supper, as a qualification for a poſt in the Fleet or Army.

It is alſo notorious that the Engliſh biſhop himſelf is excluded from having any power, even in his own court; where a chancellor, generally a lay-man ſits ſupreme and uncontrouled by the biſhop, and finally determines who ſhall be excommunicated from or received into chriſtian fellowſhip. If there be any things, ſays a great prelate of the church of England, in the office of a biſhop to be challenged, peculiar to themſelves, certainly it ſhould be this; yet it is in a manner quite relinguiſhed to their chancellors, laymen, who have no more capacity to ſentence or abſolve a ſinner, than to diſſolve the Heavens or the Earth. And this pretended power is ſometimes purchaſed with money. Their money periſh with them! Good God! What an horrid abuſe is this of the Divine Authority. But this notorious tranſgreſſion is excuſed, as they think, becauſe a miniſter called the biſhop's ſurrogate, but is indeed the chancellor's ſervant, choſen, called and placed there by *him*, to be his cryer in the court, no better, when he has heard, examined and ſentenced the cauſe, then this miniſter forſooth pronounces the ſentence. Juſt as if the rector of a pariſh ſhould exclude any of his congregation, and lock him out of his church, then comes in the clerk, ſhews and jingles the keys that all may take notice he is excluded.‖ It is alſo well known, that in theſe courts, the moſt ſcandalous ſinner is ſuffered to commute, to have pardon for money; nay, when he is going to be delivered over to Satan, or when he is actually delivered over, and the Devil has him in keeping, an handſome ſum of money will reſtore him again to the ſoft, indulgent boſom of that church.—

——— *At vos*
Diſcite Pontifices, in ſacris, quid facit aurum.
Per. ſat. 2.

Such is the melancholly ſituation of the church of England with regard to her diſcipline, even in full poſſeſſion of an eſtabliſhment by law, and ſupported by all the ſplendor and influence of lordly prelates and dignified prieſts. Yet it is ſaid the epiſcopal church in the colonies ſuffers *unparalelled* hardſhips, for want of regular diſcipline, becauſe ſhe is deſtitute of biſhops. But can the miſſionaries ſeriouſly believe this grievance would be removed by the introduction of biſhops? No ſuch matter. They declare, by Dr. Chandler, that no reformation in this reſpect will be attempted; that the diſcipline of the church, as far as it relates to the private members, will be left as it is, under the propoſed epiſcopate.§ Diſcipline was not the thing they had in view, when they petitioned for biſhops to be ſet over them. They are merely to unite, govern, ſupport and defend the clergy. More ſolicitous for the honor of an uſeleſs eccleſiaſtical ſuperior to cut a figure at their head, than to edify their people by reſtoring the primitive diſcipline of the church, they propoſe a mutilated prelate, ſuch as never yet appeared in the churches of Chriſt. It would ſeem that when theſe gentlemen took a trip to England in their youth for orders, they were captivated with the magnificence of the epiſcopal palaces, the glare of the biſhop's equipage, and the ſplendor of their retinues, and have never been able to get over this youthful prejudice; but are always dreaming of lawn ſleeves, the ſquare cap and mitre; and luſting after the leeks and onions of Egypt, even in this land of Freedom and Liberty.

Why then are theſe pitiful lamentations made over the want of diſcipline in the epiſcopal church in America, and conſiderations drawn from it to induce their ſuperiors at home to ſend over biſhops, to reſcue their ſinking church from inevitable perdition. Let us ſee how prettily the argument will conclude, when reduced to a logical form. The church in America, without reſident biſhops, is neceſſarily deſtitute of a regular diſcipline & government: "But the diſcipline of the church, as far as it relates to private members, will be left as it is, and no attempts of this nature will be made under the propoſed American epiſcopate." Therefore an American epiſcopate is neceſſary for the reſtoration of the primitive diſcipline of the church. One not ſo well acquainted with the rules of logic, as Dr. C——is, would have been apt to ſuſpect that the concluſion ſhould have been, that it was by no means neceſſary for the regular government of the church, as it would contribute nothing to the redreſs of this "intollerable and unprecedented Hardſhip." Yet notwithſtanding the Obſtinacy of the premiſes, the Doctor it ſeems was not willing to looſe the wiſhed for concluſion, nor the opportunity of diſplaying his talents in painting his church in ſuch doleful colours. In making ſuch bitter lamentations over her want of diſcipline, he ſeems to have conſulted poorly for her reputation, and as wretchedly for the credit of her clergy, in avowing to the world, that no amendment is propoſed in point of diſcipline, except as to the clergy, the laity being profeſſedly left out of the place.¶

This being the caſe, it is expected that Dr. C. ◊ or the next apologiſt for his church, will ſoften theſe mournful complaints, and for their own ſakes prepare a more favorable account of the ſtate of diſcipline in their congregations, and of the diſpoſition of the clergy to reform it: Otherwiſe the world will ſcarce believe their church to be *the beſt reformed church in the world; the pureſt church under Heaven, the bulwark of the reformation; the pure apoſtolic church*; *and the CHURCH*, by way of eminence and excluſion, as if there was no other in the chriſtian world.

By this time, it muſt appear pretty plain, that the argument taken from the proſtration of diſcipline in the epiſcopal churches in America, is merely a deluſive piece of declamation, no ways connected with the ſcheme of an American epiſcopate. Nay, biſhops would rather tye up the hands of the clergy, and prevent any thing being done of this ſort, if we may judge from what paſſes in England. Had it not been for civil eſtabliſhments, what could have prevented the reformation of many abuſes in the church of England, which every good member ſees with regret? Dr. Chandler, imputes it to the want of good ſenſe and candor enough in the body of the nation.* But in this enlightened age, eſpecially as the things which call for amendment have been held up to public view, for more than a century paſt, by ſome of the greateſt men of the eſtabliſhed church, as well as others, in every ſtriking point of light; this cannot be the caſe. The root of the evil lies deeper, and muſt be ſought for in the civil eſtabliſhment; by which even the moſt diſtant hopes of reformation in any thing material, are cut off. Eſtabliſhments in religion may make hypocrites and occaſional conformiſts, when their ſecular intereſts lead them that way; but never do great ſervice to true chriſtianity. This needs not the chains of earthly grandeur, nor the force of civil power to ſpread and eſtabliſh it. High dignities and preferments; mitres & thrones; lordſhips and princely revenues have ever been injurious to its intereſts; and inſtead of improving, have dreadfully corrupted, and deprived the religion of Jeſus, and robb'd it of its native glory and ſtrength. Eccleſiaſtical hiſtory in all ages lamentably bears witneſs to the juſtneſs of theſe remarks; yet the want of theſe things is now made an excuſe for ſuffering diſcipline in the epiſcopal church to remain relaxed and proſtrate.

What can the epiſcopal miniſters in the colonies have to ſay in excuſe for themſelves, if they criminally neglect reſtoring primitive diſcipline. Dr. C. ◊ confeſſes that preſbyters have a ſubordinate power to govern the church, and enjoy a right to exclude from the ſacraments all publicly vicious members. In this country they are un-reſtrained by the difficulties which embarraſs the conſcientious pariſh miniſters in England, their enclоſures are not laid open by a political *Teſt*; and they enjoy every power which other churches in the colonies have. Why then ſhould they deſpair of accompliſhing what is daily done by others? They profeſs to wiſh for it; why do they not attempt it by reaſon and perſuaſion, the only rational way in which it can be bro't about? No diſcipline was more ſevere than that of the primitive church, yet it was all voluntary, and received no countenance from civil power.

But in truth, theſe people are, themſelves, little affected with the pathetic complaints, they make for want of a regular diſcipline. Theſe are thrown out meerly to excite the public pity, and to ſkreen themſelves from the charge of ſupine negligence, in not attempting to reſtore it; under an idle pretence that they want biſhops to effect it for them. Yet at the ſame time they are ſo weak and inconſiſtent, as to declare that no attempts to reſtore diſcipline, will be made under the propoſed epiſcopate.

[*To be continued.*] Page 2[illegible]

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* *Commination before Lent.*

† White's *Letters to a Diſſent. Gen. Lr. 3d Pages*, 12, 13, 14, 17, 22, 28.

‡ *Appeal* 31.

‖ Croft, *Biſhops of* Hereford, *Naked Truth*, P. 82.

§ *Appeal*. 26, 31, 95.

¶ *Appeal*, 97.

* *Appeal* 69.

#Vide Page 229 ◊ Chandler. ‖ vid. page 262

Laſt Thurſday Morning arrived Capt. Lyde *in 7 Weeks from* London, *by whom we have the following Advices to the* 13th *of* July, *viz.*

Whitehall, July 12. 1768.

THE King has been pleaſed to conſtitute & appoint the Lord High Chancellor; the Firſt Commiſſioner of his Majeſty's Treaſury; Lord Preſident of the Council; the Firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty; his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State; the Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer; Lord Biſhop of London; and the Surveyor & Auditor General of all his Majeſty's Revenues in America, for the Time being; together with Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyſon, William Fitzherbert, and Thomas Robinſon, Eſqrs. to be Commiſſioners for promoting Trade, and for inſpecting and improving his Majeſty's Plantations in America, and elſewhere. And his Majeſty has tho't fit to direct, that Wills Earl of Hillſborough, one of his ſaid principal Secretaries of State, ſhall duly attend the Meeting of his ſaid Commiſſioners.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Richard Phelps, Eſq; the Office of Provoſt-Marſhal-General of the Leeward-Iſlands in America, in the room of William Janſſen, Eſq; deceaſed.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Henry Beecles, Eſq; the Office of his Attorney General of the Iſland of Barbados in America, in the room of Jonathan Blenman, Eſq; deceaſed.

LONDON, June 23.

WE hear from Leeds that the following melancholy affair lately happened at a public houſe near that place. A piece of beef being roaſting for dinner, and, in the mean time, the landlord having occaſion to go into the cellar, he found there a very large toad, which he took up with the tongs, and put it into the fire. A travelling tinker happening to be in the houſe, begged a ſop, of which he eat very heartily, and a boy of 6 years old, and a girl of 7, alſo partook with him; but the landlord's eldeſt ſon about 9 years old, being aſked to ſhare with them, he abſolutely refuſed, telling them that he ſaw ſomething fly into the dripping-pan from the toad which his father put into the fire. This occaſioned ſome confuſion, eſpecially as poiſonous ſymptoms, ſuch as inflammations, ſwelling in the mouth, throat and ſtomach, ſoon appeared in thoſe that had eaten of the ſop, and notwithſtanding all poſſible help, the children died in great agonies about ſix, and the ſtranger about nine o'clock in the evening.

June 24. We are informed that a ſcheme is on foot to apply part of the Crown revenues in America towards the conſtruction of a certain number of ſhips of war, and the eſtabliſhing regular arſenals and dock-yards, in the principal maritime provinces on the continent.

July 4. They write from Paris, that an Ordinance has been publiſhed in Corſica, prohibiting all ſubjects of France, of what condition ſoever, to remain any longer in the ſervice of Paoli, under the penalty of High Treaſon.

A correſpondent ſays, "Who knows but that the thirty ſhips fitting out by the Genoeſe for the ſervice of France may be employed in an embarkation to invade Great-Britain ſo ſoon as the French have ſubdued Corſica, which it ſeems is conſidered to be a preliminary ſtep."

July 5. It is reported that a certain late great Perſonage was poiſoned.

July 8. We hear orders are ſent to Ireland for all the fortifications of that kingdom to be immediately put into a proper ſtate of defence.

It is ſaid that if the growth of ſilk in our American colonies was properly encouraged, the produce, at the end of 20 years, would be ſufficient to ſupply the whole kingdom.

A Maidan lady, who lately died in Ireland, left two guineas each to four maidens, aged 25, to be her Pall-bearers; each of whom was to ſwear ſhe was a maid, before receiving the money; but ſuch is the deteſtation in which perjury is held in Ireland, that the old lady was buried without a Pall-bearer.

July 11. Some letters from Leghorn mention, that the Genoeſe had been lately thrown into the greateſt conſternation, on the receipt of a memorial from Great-Britain.

It is ſaid, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamſhire will be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, upon the reſignation of his Excellency Lord Townſhend, which it is thought will take place ſoon after his Excellency's return home from that place.

One day laſt week, at a certain coffee-houſe not 100 miles from St. James's, a wager of 1000 Guineas to 20, was laid that War would be declared, between Great-Britain on the one part, and France & Genoa on the other, before the 3d day of Auguſt next.

July 13. It is rumoured, that the bombardment of a capital Sea port in the Mediterranean, has actually been threatened.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Calais we are informed, that the common topic of converſation at that place, Dunkirk, and other ſea ports in France, is of an approaching War with England. He further ſays, that he was ſurprized to ſee in Calais many of the doors and windows of houſes, churches, & on ſome carriages, "No. 45, and Liberty" chalked.

A Tax of Five Pounds per Ann. on every French Servant in this kingdom, and Forty Shillings on every Negro, is now confidently talked of.

Orders are ſent off from the Admiralty Office for the Workmen in the dock-yards at Portſmouth and Plymouth, to be employed double tides in fitting out ſeveral ſhips of the line, for immediate ſervice.

They write from Leghorn, that notwithſtanding the vigilance of the French cruizers, the Corſicans find means to be plentifully ſupplied with all kinds of Military and Naval Stores, imported chiefly in Dutch bottoms.

We hear that the Portſmouth Shoemaker, who preſented Mr. Wilkes, with the ſhoes and ſlippers, told that Gentleman that he would alſo have bro't him a pair of Boots, but he thought he was ſufficiently BOOTED already.

A Duel was fought laſt week in Wiltſhire, occaſioned by a love quarrel, between two gentlemen, the youngeſt of whom is in the 67th year of his age.

A French Mantua-maker has lately retired from London to Paris with a fortune of 15,000l. where ſhe lives in great ſplendor, on what ſhe emphatically calls "La Follie des Dames Angloiſes."

A few days ago arrived at Breſt, from Genoa, a fine new Frigate of War, pierced to mount 36 carriage guns, having been built for the French ſervice.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Mooriſh Admiral had juſt entered the Mediterranean with nine Sail of ſtout Corſairs, fitted out by the Emperor of Morocco, to cruize againſt the ſeveral European powers with whom that Prince is at War.

They write from Genoa, that a large Dutch Tranſport, laden with gunpowder and ordnance ſtores for the ſervice of the Corſicans, had been taken by a French Man of War in the gulf of St. Fiorenzo.

It is reported that a treaty is negotiating between his Pruſſian Majeſty and Paoli, General of the Corſicans.

It is ſaid orders are given for a number of flat-bottom boats on the French conſtruction, decked and ſquare rigged to be built at Portſmouth for the government's ſervice.

It is reported, but we know not how true it is, that many perſons reſiding at Dunkirk have been commanded to leave that place.

Charleſtown, South-Carolina, Aug. 9.

Laſt Wedneſday Capt. Saxton arrived here from Curacoa, in whom came paſſengers Capt. John Bartlett and his crew, taken out of the Brig Polly, who was caſt away on the 25th ult. on the Martiers, on her paſſage from Jamaica to Boſton: Capt. Saxton could have ſaved conſiderable part of the cargo, but was drove off by the wreckers from the Bahamas.

The Bahamians on the 30th ult. were at work on the wrecks of the following veſſels, viz. a Ship ſaid to be the Maria Thereſa packet boat from Penſacola; a Spaniſh ſhip of 18 guns, from the Havanna; and the above mentioned brig Polly.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 29.

A letter from St. Chriſtophers adviſes, that they are in terrible confuſion at Montſerrat, not only on account of the late conſpiracy of the Negroes, but with civil diſcord and inſurrections. There is a diſagreement between the governor and aſſembly, and the people being diſſatisfied with the delay in bringing the Negroes to trial, with the great and ruinous expence occaſioned thereby, had riſen in a body, deſtroyed all the habitations of the Free Negroes, threaten'd to burn the goal with all the Negroes in it unleſs immediately brought to trial; and the Commiſſioners were in danger of feeling their vengeance.

We are informed, that a Gentleman in Virginia has lately left, by his will, a handſome fortune to the patriotic author of the *Farmer's Letters*,[1] as a grateful acknowledgment of the eminent ſervices thereby rendered to the Britiſh colonies on this continent.

New-York, September 5.

Yeſterday arrived the Deal-Caſtle Man of War, Capt. Jacobs, from England, laſt from Virginia. We hear ſhe is appointed to this ſtation.

On Saturday laſt his Excellency Governor Franklin, who arrived here a few days ago, embarked on board a ſloop for Albany, accompanied by the chief Juſtice of New Jerſey, in order to be preſent at a very important treaty which is ſoon to be held with the Indian nations, for ſettling a general boundary line between them and theſe colonies. We hear the treaty is to be held at fort Stanwix, and that a very great body of Indians is expected there.

Capt. Riddle from Jamaica, informs that markets are very dull there, Rum & Sugar ſcarce and dear.

We learn from St. Kitts, that three men were lately tried there and convicted, for having run away with a veſſel from that iſland, but had been purſued and brought back again, and it was tho't they would all be hanged.

The Ship Earl of Hertford, Capt. Pym, from the Cape de Verds for this place, on the 18th of Auguſt they met with a violent thunder guſt, one clap of which gave the ſhip a prodigious ſhock, and on trying the pumps they found ſhe had ſprung a leak; and at 2 o'clock in the morning the water was above the Salt in the hold, upon which they hoiſted out their boat, into which the Captain and all the crew got, 15 in number, with ſome proviſions. In the morning, when day light came on, they could ſee nothing of the ſhip, ſo ſhe muſt have gone down. Two days after they happily met with Capt. Buck bound to New London, who took them all up; and Capt. Pym & ſome of the people are ſince arrived here.

The petition of General Lyman and others, to the Crown, for their grants of Land, and eſtabliſhing new Governments in the interior parts of this Continent, we hear are finally ſet aſide & rejected.

The Packet with the June Mail, not yet arrived, ſail'd from Falmouth about 5 weeks before Captain Jefferies, and alſo ſome time before ſail'd the Beulah, Capt. Anderſon for this port, who may be daily expected. It is ſaid the Dutcheſs of Gordon, Lord Drummond, Col. Morris, and ſeveral other perſons, are paſſengers on board.

There are no leſs than nine Veſſels put up at London for this Port.

NEW-LONDON, Sept, 2.

We hear that the Rev. Dr. Wheelock, is now emyloying Agents in the ſeveral provinces, from New-Hampſhire to Pennſylvania, to enquire into, and thoroughly examine the very generous offers made, to accommodate and endow his Indian Charity-School; in order to give ſufficient light to enable the Right hon. and generous gentlemen in England, to whom he has referred the affair of fixing the place, underſtandingly to give the preferrence, and accordingly determine the place for its continuance. We alſo hear that he is providing meet perſons, to join the new converted Indians at Oneida and Canawarohare, in repreſenting the deſign of Chriſtianizing and civilizing the Nations in the wilds of America, and recommending a ſpeedy compliance therewith to all the Chiefs of the Nations at their Congreſs, which we hear is appointed to be ſoon at Portſtanwix.

HARTFORD, Sept. 5.

Laſt Wedneſday one James Harding, a tranſient perſon, was whipped ten ſtripes at the public whipping poſt in this place for ſtealing from Joſeph Talcott, Eſq; of this town; and the Friday following he received ſeven ſtripes more at the ſame place for ſtealing from a perſon at Middletown. He has to endure the ſame puniſhment ſeveral times more, before he is releaſed from his confinement, for ſtealing from ſeveral other perſons in Middletown, and this place, he ſays he was born at Kenebeck, about 100 miles eaſtward of Boſton, where he has a wife and two children. He has been an old offender—has been cropt and branded for ſome old offence, and is ſcarcely recovered from a former whipping.

NEWPORT, *Auguſt* 29.

The Merchants and Traders of this Town are deſired to meet, at the Court-Houſe, on Wedneſday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to take into conſideration a Letter, on the preſent embarraſments of Trade; which was received, by the laſt Poſt, from "*a Committee appointed by the merchants in Boſton, to correſpond with the merchants of the other Colonies, relative to the embarraſements the trade may at any time labour under;*" and to take ſuch meaſures thereon as ſhall be thought proper.

SALEM, *September* 6. 1768.

The Merchants and Traders in this town having had ſeveral meetings to conſult meaſures for the better regulation of the trade, which at preſent labors under great difficulties and diſcouragements; and being convinced that a further importation of unneceſſary goods from Great-Britain would involve the importers in ſtill greater difficulties and render them unable to pay the debts due to the merchants in Great-Britain, They unanimouſly *Voted* not to ſend any further orders for goods to be ſhipped this Fall; and that from the firſt of January 1769 to the firſt of January 1770, they will not ſend for or import, either on their own account or on commiſſions, or purchaſe of any factor or others, who may import any kind of goods or merchandizes from G. Britain, except coal, ſalt and ſome articles neceſſary to carry on the fiſhery. They likewiſe agreed not to import any Tea, Glaſs, Paper or Painters Colors until the Acts impoſing Duties on theſe Articles are repealed.

The Schooner Cicero, Capt. George Crowninſhield, arrived here laſt wedneſday from St. Euſtatius, in 16 days paſſage: He left there Capt. Sampſon in a Schooner from Boſton, three quarters of his cargo ſold; he alſo left there Capt. Jenniſon, in a ſchooner to ſail for Boſton the day after him.

Capt. Crowninſhield alſo informs, that the weather, before he ſailed, had been very good thro'out the Iſlands he having been among the moſt of them.

Laſt Saturday departed this life in the 80th year of his age, the Rev'd *Samuel Wiggleſworth*, of Ipſwich, Paſtor of one of the Churches in that town.

Boſton, September 12. 1768.

Capt. Lyde left London in 6 Days after his Arrival from this Place: Capts. Wilſon, Daverſon, jun. Davis, and McEwen, were arrived from hence: Capt. Daverſon, ſen'r ſailed a fortnight before Capt. Lyde left London; and Capt. Scott was to ſail in two Days after him—There was great Talk in England of a WAR with France, on Account of ſeveral very large Fleets preparing in France, and their taking Part with the Genoeſe againſt Corſica.

[1] Vid. Farmers Letters page 781. Vol. 1. [1] Vid. pa. 735. Vol. 1.

We hear from Rocheſter, that on Wedneſday laſt the Rev. Mr. *Jonathan Moore*, lately Librarian at Harvard College, was ordained to the Paſtoral Care of the Firſt Church in that Town, Colleague with the Rev. Mr. *Ruggles*, who, by reaſon of his great Age and Infirmities, is unable to carry on the Miniſtry:—The Rev. *Thacher*, of Wareham, began with Prayer; the Rev. Mr. *Adams*, of Roxbury, preach'd from 2 Cor. i. 5.—*Our Conſolation by Chriſt aboundeth alſo*: The Rev. Mr. *Perkins*, of Bridgwater, prayed and gave the Charge; the Rev. Dr. *Cooper*, of this Town, prayed after the Charge; and the Rev. Mr. *Parkman*, of Weſtborough, gave the Right Hand of Fellowſhip. The Aſſembly was numerous, and, during the whole Solemnity, ſerious & attentive.

Laſt Wedneſday ſailed from this Port his Majeſty's Sloop of War the Senegal, as alſo the armed Schooners, ſuppoſed to be bound to Halifax: There now remains in this Harbour with their Pendants flying, his Majeſty's Ship Romney, of 50 Guns, and the Sloop Liberty.

The above Sloop Liberty was ſold at public Auction laſt Tueſday, and was ſtruck off to the Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for this Port, and its ſaid is now to be improved as a Cruiſer for the Protection of Trade.

We hear that the Merchants and Traders of the City of New York, have fully come into the Meaſures lately adopted by the Merchants here, not to import any Goods from Great Britain until the preſent Difficulties and Diſcouragements on Trade are removed; and 'tis thought thoſe at Philadelphia and other trading Places will ſhortly purſue the ſame Method, as the only Means to get Relief from the Burthens they labor under.

It has for ſeveral Days paſt been currently reported that two or three Regiments are to be ſtationed at this Place; and it *is now* generally believed they will ſoon be here.

The Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town are to meet this Day at Nine o'Clock, A. M. at Faneuil-Hall, "to take into Conſideration what Meaſures are moſt proper to be adopted under the preſent critical Aſpect of the Times, agreeable to a Petition of a Number of the Inhabitants for that Purpoſe."——

We hear from Wrentham, that on Wedneſday Evening laſt a very large white Oak Tree, which was more than two Feet Diameter, was ſtruck by Lightning and tore to pieces in a moſt ſurpriſing manner; ſome of the large Limbs were thrown 3 or 4 Rods, and thoſe which were ſmaller carried upwards of 10 Rods diſtance, and left only the Trunk of the Tree ſtanding, which was a perfect Broom.

We alſo learn from the ſame Town, that on Thurſday Evening they had there very ſevere Thunder and Lightning, which ſtruck the Houſe of Mr. David Mann, Innholder, in a moſt remarkable manner; the following account is given of it by a Gentleman who was preſent at the time, viz. That about 8 o'clock, as he and a number of other Gentlemen and Ladies were round a Tea Table, a violent Exploſion or Flaſh of Lightning ſtruck from the N.W. Corner to the Front part of the Houſe, being W. & took its Courſe from the Roof to the lower Floor, where they ſat, and burſt in an inſtant with a very loud Noiſe, like that of a Cannon, accompanied with ſulphurous Matter, & large Sparks of Fire; when on opening the Door and getting a Candle (thoſe they had before being put out) they diſcovered a Pane of Glaſs in one of the Windows broke, the Top of a large Clock Caſe at one Corner of the Room thrown on the Floor, and the front Glaſs broke to pieces, and the back of the Caſe ſplit very much, and the Steel Spring which held the Pendulum, melted: At the W. Corner of ſaid Room, behind the Door, the Pannel ſplit, and one of the Poſts much ſplintered; a Tea Cup and Wine Glaſs on the Tea Table broke; two Plates forced from a Shelf in the Cloſet on to the Floor; two Boards rais'd from the Floor and ſplit; the Wainſcot behind a Door which led into the Kitchen ſplit, and one of the Hinges tore off the Door: One of the Gentlemen who ſat near the Clock, felt a violent Shock on the Top of his Head, and another had his Coat ſcorch'd on the Right Shoulder, & himſelf in much Pain thereabouts, but none of the others received any hurt, tho' there were 27 Souls in the Houſe when it was ſtruck: On recovering their Surprize they found the Family in the Kitchen greatly frightned, tho' no damage in that Room; but on going up Stairs they diſcovered the Corner of the outer Part of the Houſe, under which the Clock ſtood, ſplintered very much, ſo as to be quite broke thro', and the Corniſhing round the Room tore in the ſame manner; the Curtains of two Beds broke down, and conſiderable Damage done in the other Parts of the Houſe.——Mr. Dexter Brown, on opening the Door and coming into the Room to the Company, was ſo attack'd by a ſulphurous ſmell as to occaſion him the Head-ach for ſome time after.——A large Tree which ſtood at the N.W. Corner of the Houſe was alſo ſtruck, and ſhivered the Bark in many places.

The ſame Evening a Boy at Rehoboth, 10 Years old, was ſtruck by Lightning, and inſtantly killed.

We hear that Mr. Timothy Hilyard, late Chaplain of Caſtle William, is choſen a Tutor at Harvard College, in the Room of Mr. Thomas Danforth, who lately reſigned.

Laſt Wedneſday a Barn belonging to Mr. William Burroughs, at Jamaica Plain in Roxbury, was conſum'd by Fire, with a large Quantity of Hay therein. We don't learn by what Accident the Fire happen'd, but tho't to have been maliciouſly ſet Fire to on Purpoſe.

The next Morning another Barn near the above, catched on Fire and was alſo conſumed; thought to be occaſioned by ſome Sparks from that which was burnt the Day before.

The ſame Night a large Barn belonging to Mr. Palmer, of Germantown, was ſtruck by Lightning, which ſet it on Fire and was ſoon conſumed, together with a conſiderable Quantity of Grain, between 20 and 30 Tons of Hay, and an Ox: The Loſs is computed at £. 200 Lawful Money.——The Lightning was very ſevere and laſted almoſt the whole Night.

We hear the Inhabitants of the Town of Brookline met on Monday laſt, and generouſly raiſed a Subſcription of about 100l. lawful Money, beſides private Donations, to aſſiſt Mr. Gardner in re-building his Houſe, mentioned in our laſt to have been burnt there.

We hear from Portſmouth, New Hampſhire, that on Monday laſt died there in the 31ſt Year of his Age, Mr. Henry Appleton, Merchant; a Son of the Rev. Mr. Appleton of Cambridge.—He has left a ſorrowful Widow and two Children.—The preceeding Week he buried his eldeſt Son of about Eight Years old.

We hear from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, that Capt. Jeremiah Oſborn, a Son of the late Hon. John Oſborne, Eſq; died on his Paſſage from Briſtol and Iſle of May to Rhode-Iſland.

Monday Night laſt Mr. John Canady, Leather-Breeches-maker, went to Bed well to all appearance, but was taken with a Fit, and died before 1 o'Clock.

Capt. Aſhburn from St. Ubes, the 3d of Auguſt ſpoke the Brig Hannah, Capt. Jarvis, on the Banks of Newfoundland, from this Port for London, ten Days out, and all well.

Capt. Badger, in a Schooner from hence to Newfoundland, was caſt away the latter End of laſt Month on Cape-Sables: The Veſſel and Cargo loſt, excepting ſome Rum, which the Captain carried to Halifax.

Monday laſt a Brigatine belonging to Charleſtown, arrived here from St. Auguſtine: She was employed as a Tranſport to carry ſome Grecians, &c. to ſettle at Penſacola, and on the Paſſage from Gibraltar the Captain, whoſe Name was Orr, was taken with a violent Fever, that brought on a Delirium, and in a Fit of which he took an Opportunity when his Attendant went on Deck, and jump'd out of the Cabin Window, whereby he loſt his Life.

We hear from Salem, that a Perſon there having given Information of a Veſſel that arrived there with Molaſſes, the Populace were ſo enraged, that they ſtriped him, then wrapped him in a tarred Sheet, and rolled him in Feathers; having done this they carried him about the Streets in a Cart, with a Halter about his Neck, and then baniſhed him the Town for 6 Weeks.

Yeſterday Morning arrived Capt. Robinſon in a Ship from the Granades, in whom came Paſſenger Mr. John Melvill and Lady, late of this Town, Merchant, but for ſome Years paſt reſident at that Place.

For BRISTOL,

The Brig WILLIAM, *Thomas Cartwright*, Maſter, Now laying at the North Side of the Long Wharf, Will ſail ſoon.

For Freight or Paſſage apply to *Peter Hughes*, at his Store in Kingſtreet, where there is to be ſold, a Quantity of fine Salt, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, with a general Aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable for the Seaſon.

At the STERLING COST.

Will be Sold at the Houſe of the late
Mr. JOHN SMITH, *in Hanover-Street*,

A great variety of Engliſh Goods, China & Glaſs Ware, a curious Collection of Fancy Trinkets, China Images, Caſes of Knives and Forks, with China and Silver Handles, Millenary & Jewellery Ware, too many to be inſerted in an Advertiſement, and many of them will be ſold conſiderably under the Sterling Coſt.——

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of the ſaid *John Smith*, late of *Boſton*, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Mercy Smith*, Executrix, in order to a Settlement.

TO BE LET *in Cambridge-Street*,

Two Tenements, with a Pump of good Water, Garden and other Accommodations. Enquire at the *Heart and Crown*.

THIS EVENING (Monday)

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
By *JOHN GERRISH*,
At his *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,

A large Aſſortment of Linnens, both coarſe and fine—Sheeting—Cotton Checks—Mens Stockings of various ſizes—and many other Articles.

JOHN GERRISH.
This Evening—(MONDAY)—North-End.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ONE o'Clock.
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Bunch of Grapes in King-ſtreet, *Boſton*.

A New Schooner burthen about 107 Tons as ſhe now lays at Newbury Port, 52 Feet Keel, 21¼ Feet Beam, and 9 Feet Hold; is extremely well built of the beſt white Oak Timber and Plank.—Inventory and Conditions of Sale may be ſeen in the Hands of J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

On *Tueſday* the 20th *September* Inſtant,

At XII o'Clock,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At *Pool & Clarke's* Store on *Greene's* Wharf,

The Stores of a Sloop,

Burthen about 90 Tons, conſiſting of Sails, Anchors, Cables, &c. &c. J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

On *Tueſday* the 20th *September* Inſtant,

At ONE o'Clock,
Will be *abſolutely* Sold by Public Vendue, for the moſt it will fetch.
At the Bunch of Grapes in King ſtreet,

A HOUSE at the Weſterly Part of *Boſton*, (late the Eſtate of Mr. *Benjamin Fitch*, deceas'd) Butted and bounded as follows, *viz.* South-eaſt in the Front, on Spring-Street there meaſuring ſixty ſeven Feet; Southweſterly on Land of Mr. *Hugh M'Daniell*, there meaſuring ninety five Feet; and Northeaſterly on Land of Mr. *John Tudor*, there meaſuring 87 Feet. J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate

of Mr. *James Shead*, late of *Roxbury*, deceaſed, are deſired to pay what may be juſtly due, to *James Shead* of *Roxbury*, his Executor, or *John Slack*:—And thoſe that have any Demands on the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring in their Accounts to the ſaid *James Shead* or *John Slack*, both of *Roxbury*.

The Poprietors of a Tract of Land

lying at or near to Broad-Bay, in the County of *Lincoln*, partly in *Briſtol*, partly in the Diſtrict of *Newcaſtle*, and part in no Townſhip; beginning at a Pine Tree mark'd, or where the ſame formerly ſtood in the weſtern Branch of ſaid Bay, and thence running N.N.E. thence N.W. and by W. 8 Miles, thence S.S.W. 8 Miles, and from thence S.E. by E. 8 Miles, to the Tree or Place where it firſt began; are hereby notified to meet and aſſemble at the Dwelling-Houſe of *Francis Symonds*, Innholder in *Danvers*, on Wedneſday the Nineteenth Day of *October* next, at Ten o'Clock before Noon, then and there to chooſe a Clerk; to receive and adjuſt all the Outſtanding Accounts for or againſt the Proprietors and order ſpeedy Payment, and make Proviſion therefor; to order how future Meetings of the Proprietors ſhall be called; to order the Sale of the ſaid Lands or any Part thereof, and impower proper Perſons to make and execute Deeds, for paſſing the ſame, and for confirming Titles to ſuch as have taken up Lands in ſaid Tract under the ſaid Proprietors; to divide the ſaid Tract of Land, or any Part thereof, as the Proprietors ſhall then agree; to appoint one or more Agent or Agents with Power to Sue and Defend in the Name of the Proprietors, if need be; to receive the Report of the Committee reſpecting the ſaid Lands, and act thereon as may be thought proper.

Marblehead, *Sept.* 5. 1768.

By Order of the Committee.
NATHAN BOWEN, Clerk.

Cuſtom-Houſe Boſton, *Sept.* 10. 1768.

ENTRED-IN.

Rice from New-Haven, Callender from N. Carolina, Foye from St. Auguſtine; Pepper from Quebec; Wilchman from Liſbon; Cartwright from Briſtol; Lyde from LONDON.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Tuttle for Connecticut; Hull for Philadelphia; Leighton for Maryland; Bennett & Price for Nova Scotia; Mc Neil for Quebec; Symmes & Smithwick for Weſt-Indies.

CLEARED-OUT.

Adams and Crocker for New-London; Snow for Philadelphia; Lowther for No. Carolina; Smith for New-York; Ford & Wales for Halifax; Tree for Newfoundland; Wyer for Quebec; Darracot for Malaga; Hodgkins for Weſt Indies; Kennedy for Bilboa.

Vid. pa. 245. — Vid. pa. 199.

To the Printer of the Pennſylvania Chronicle.

AS *America* [it's *ſaid*] has thrown off all kind of allegiance to *Great-Britain, i. e.* denied the authority of King, Lords, and Commons, I have been revolving in my mind, what kind of Government is moſt likely to take place on this univerſal defection.

When the encroachments of the Commons upon the power of the *Patricians* in *Rome*, had introduced a *Dominatio Plebis* (a Tyranny of the people) artful, ambitious and wicked men took advantage of the times, and, cloſing in with them, by impeachments, harangues, and largeſſes, paved a way, by popularity, to abſolute power.

"I think it is an univerſal truth" (ſays an author) "that the people are much more dexterous at "pulling down and ſetting up, than at preſerving "what is fixed; and that they are not fonder of "ſeizing more than their own, than they are of "delivering it up again, to the *worſt bidder*, with "their own into the bargain."

The *Gracchi* firſt attempted an independent power by gratifying the people with the diſpoſal of the conquered lands, and retrenching the power of the Nobles in all things, but eſpecially in matters of judicature. But the people not being quite ripe for a total revolution, the enterprize coſt them both their lives. *Marius* and *Scylla* purſued the ſame path, with better ſucceſs. But the Triumvirate of *Cæſar*, *Pompey*, and *Craſſus* bid faireſt for a total enſlaving of the people, which was at length effected during the Triumvirate of *Octavius*, *Anthony*, and *Lepidus*.

The ſame encroachments, violences and tumults, amongſt the people, and the ſame pride. Ambition and vain-glory, amongſt individuals, ſeem to be bringing things, on this continent, to much ſuch another criſis; and I already ſee a triumvirate dividing between themſelves the weſtern hemiſphere. The author of the CONSIDERATIONS* is *Anthony*; the author of the FARMER'S LETTERS *young Octavius*; and the author of the riots at *Boſton* (Mr. —) is *Lepidus*.—The partition is eaſy; and in order to cement the union, there ſhould be a marriage.—The FARMER will take that into *his Conſiderations*. Without the prophetic ſpirit of *Tireſias*, we may read their ſeveral deſtinies. *The young men at* Boſton *will ſee viſions, and the old men will dream dreams*; and they will knock poor *Lepidus* on the head, in a fortnight's time, *for the glory of God*. *Octavius* and *Anthony* divide the ſpoils. I don't know which will be moſt fatal, their oppoſition or conjunction. One can't bear an equal, nor the other a ſuperior. Arms muſt diſcide the point. The battle of *Actium* is fought, and the fortune of *Octavius* prevails; and HE and *Jove* divide the government of the world.† After a long and happy reign, He dies, full of years and full of glory, breathing out his ſoul with this *modeſt* ejaculation—*Alas*, Philadelphia! *I found thee built of bricks, and have left thee built of Silver.*¶ His body is laid upon a magnificent funeral pile, raiſed of *factious letters* and *fulſome addreſſes*. The fire ſoon reduces both body and papers—the wind ſcatters the aſhes—and the memory of both meet with the ſame period.

Sic tranſit Gloria Mundi.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

MACHIAVEL.

* [illegible]

† "*Diviſum Imperium cum* Jove, *Cæſar, habet.*"

¶ "*Lateritiam inveni, Argenteam reliqui.*"

GRENADA, June 1, 1768.

The [illegible] Commiſſioners for eſtabliſhing of Grenville-Harbour have appointed Mr. John Jones to be Pilot, for ſaid harbour.—He is to reſide at Grenville Town and be always ready to go on board and bring in all veſſels that make the following ſignals, viz.

A ſhip or ſnow hauling up her mainſail & making a whiff on the enſign-ſtaff.

A brigantine hauling up her foreſail and hoiſting a jack or enſign at the maſt-head.

A Sloop or Schooner to lower the foreſail, and hoiſt a jack or enſign at the maſt-head.

SAVANNA, (in Georgia,) July 30.

On tueſday the 12th inſtant, about eight o'clock at night, a cruel murder was committed at Yamacraw in the following manner: John Frentz, barber, came to the houſe of Catherine Williams, a Widow, and finding his wife Margaret Frentz there, from whom he had been for ſome time parted, aſked her to make up their differences and go home with him, but on her refuſing to comply, he immediately went to the door, and preſenting a gun to her, which he had brought as he ſaid to kill a rabbit, fired it, and killed her on the ſpot. After committing this horrid deed, he run off, but had not got far from the houſe before he was ſeized by one of the neighbours who with the aſſiſtance of ſome others carried him before a magiſtrate, who immediately ſent him to goal. The gun was loaded with two bullets and ſome ſmall ſhot which broke her left arm, & entered near her breaſt.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE in Cambridge Street, three Rooms on a Floor, and Out-Houſes, with good Water. The above Houſe to be let Whole or in Part. Enquire of the Printers.

To the Honorable BENJAMIN LYNDE, Eſq; one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace throughout the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*.

WE the Subſcribers, ſome of the Proprietors of a Townſhip of Land called *Sylveſter Canada*, of the Contents of Seven Miles ſquare, lying on a River called *Andros Coggin* River, and adjoining to *Baker's*-Town ſo called, the Plan of which was confirmed to the Proprietors thereof by the General Court of ſaid Province in *June* laſt, humbly requeſt your Honor to iſſue a Warrant for calling a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, to be held at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. *Ruth Turner*, Innholder in *Hanover*, in the County of *Plimouth*, on Thurſday the Twentieth Day of *October* next, at Ten o'Clock Beforenoon, then and there to act on the following Articles, *viz.*

1. To chooſe a Moderator, Clerk, Treaſurer, and Collector of Taxes.

2. To raiſe a ſufficient Sum of Money by Tax or otherwiſe for diſcharging the Debts that are due or may become due from the ſaid Proprietors.

3. To chooſe a ſtanding Committee to tranſact the Affairs of the Proprietors, ſettle the Accounts, adjuſt the Debts, that are or ſhall be due from the Propriety, and order Payment of the ſame, and agreeable to Law make Sale of thoſe Proprietors Lands who are delinquent in paying their Taxes; and to determine where the ſettling Lots ſhall be laid and how much in a Lot, and about convenient Ways, and procure a Plan thereof, to be lodged with the Clerk as ſoon as may be.

4. To agree what ſhall be allowed to the Clerk and the Committee for their Service.

5. To chooſe a Committee for calling Meetings for the future, and to agree on the Method thereof.

6. And to agree on any other Thing which ſaid Proprietors ſhall judge neceſſary for carrying forward the Settlement of ſaid Townſhip.

John Cuſhing,
Joſeph Joſſelyn,
James Warren,
Charles Turner,
Caleb Torrey,

Scituate, July 28. 1768.

Province of *Maſſachuſets-Bay*,

SEAL. To *CHARLES TURNER*, of *Scituate*, in the County of *Plimouth*, in ſaid Province, Gent. one of the Proprietors of the aforeſaid Lands, *Greeting.*

IN Purſuance of the foregoing Application & Requeſt, you are hereby (in His Majeſty's Name) required to give Notice (in Time and Manner as the Law directs) to the Proprietors of the aforeſaid Lands, That a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors is to be holden at the Time and Place and for the Purpoſes mentioned in the afore-written Petition.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Thirtieth Day of *Auguſt*, *A. D.* 1768.

BENJA. LYNDE, Juſtice of the Peace through the Province.

Scituate, Auguſt 30. 1768.

BY Virtue of the afore-written Warrant, to me directed, I do hereby notify and warn the Proprietors of the aforeſaid Lands to meet at Mrs. *Ruth Turner's*, Innholder in *Hanover*, on Thurſday the 20th Day of *October* next, at Ten o'clock Beforenoon, for the Purpoſes therein mentioned.

CHARLES TURNER.

TO BE LET,

A commodious Houſe and well accuſtomed Shop in Cornhill, next Door to the Printers hereof at the *Heart* and *Crown* in *Cornhill*. The Houſe may be Lett ſeparate or the whole together, & entered upon, as ſoon as ſhall be deſired; the preſent Occupants being willing to quit whenever a Tenant ſhall offer.—Enquire of ANDREW OLIVER, Eſq; *Boſton, Sept.* 5, 1768.

Whereas many Perſons are ſo unfortunate as to loſe their Fore-Teeth by accident, or otherways, to their great Detriment, not only in Looks, but Speaking, both in public and private:—This is to inform all ſuch, that they may have them replaced with falſe Ones, that look as well as the Natural, and anſwer the End of Speaking, to all Intents, by *PAUL REVERE*, Goldſmith, near the Head of Dr. *Clarke's* Wharf, *Boſton*.—

*** All Perſons who have had falſe Teeth fix'd by Mr. *John Baker*, Surgeon-Dentiſt, and they have got looſe (as they will in Time) may have them faſtened by the aboveſaid *Revere*, who learnt the Method of fixing them from Mr. *Baker*.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles*.—*ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Joſhua Blanchard

At his Wine Cellar, Dock-Square, near Faneuil-Hall Market, BOSTON:

Sells at the very loweſt Rates only for Caſh.

Choice Sterling *Madeira*, and all other Sorts of Wine, neat and genuine as they are imported, and fit for immediate Uſe; by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk, or in Bottles by the Groce or Dozen, or in any Quantity as may ſuit the Buyer.

Weſt-India and *New-England* Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, choice old Spirit.

Gentlemen of the Town, Maſters of Veſſels, and all Perſons going abroad, who ſhall pleaſe to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend on having their Wine put up in the beſt Manner & of the beſt Kinds.

Gentlemen in the Country, Inn-keepers, and at Perſons ſhall be as well ſerved by Letter as if preſent.

TO BE SOLD, or LET on Charter,

A large good Schooner, about 90 Tons, very well found. Enquire of *Joſhua Blanchard*, on Dock-Square, *Boſton*.

Caſh given for Flaxſeed,

By *Thomas Amory*, Diſtiller,

At the South-End, near the Hay-Market.

Imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON, by

Richard Smith

In KING-STREET.

A compleat Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, ſuitable for the SPRING TRADE, in which is an elegant and faſhionable Variety of PRINTS, and other Fancy Goods,—the whole procured on the very beſt TERMS, & will be ſold for the loweſt Advance (by Wholeſale) for Caſh or ſhort Credit. *N. B.* Pewter, Gun-Powder, Shot, Cutlery Wares, Indigo, and Ruſſia Duck.

Caſh given for good Pot and Pearl Aſh.

TO BE SOLD BY

Joſeph Barrell

The third Store on the South Side of the Town Dock, At the very loweſt Rates for Caſh.

JAmaica and other Sugars by the Barrel, or leſs Quantity,
Bohea Tea,
Beſt French Indigo,
Pepper,
Alſpice,
Brimſtone,
Copperaſs,
Allum,
Logwood,
Redwood,
Race & ground Ginger,
Table Salt,

RIce,
Flour,
Chocolate,
Citron,
Hard Soap,
Kippen's Snuff
Tillock's
Bart Iron,
Iron Hollow Ware,
Table Fiſh,
Sheep's Wool,
Caſes of Bottles,
Jamaica Spirit,
Lampblack, &c. &c.

Alſo, Crockery Ware, Stone Cups and Saucers by the Crate or leſs; 1, 2 & 3 Gallon Stone Jugs; Crates of Liverpool yellow Ware; warranted Scythes; a ſmall Parcel the very beſt *Spring Beaver*; a few *raw Deer-Skins*; *large ſhook Hogsheads*; Hand-ſpikes; and a few Barrels of Tar.

N. B. *Thoſe that favor him with their Cuſtom may depend on being well uſed.*

TO BE SOLD at at the STORE of the late

Mr. Samuel Hughes, *deceaſed*,

next Door to Capt. Cheever's, *in King-ſtreet*,

HEMP, Yarns, Junk, Cables, Anchors, Ships Stoves, Iron Hearths, Engliſh & Ruſſia Duck, Raven's Duck, Ticklingburg, Oznabrigs, Shalloons, Tammies, Buntins, Mackrel, Log and Cod Lines, Houſline & Marline, Sail, whipping & Seine Twine, Printing Ink, Pepper, Bohea Tea, Poland & common Starch, coarſe, middling & fine Sieve Bottoms, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Brimſtone, White Lea & Spaniſh Brown, Whiting, Apothecaries Phials, ½ Minute, ¼ Minute, ½ Hour, Hour & two Hour Glaſſes, Crates of Stone Cups & Saucers, ditto of Earthen Ware, Engliſh Sole Leather, 11, 12, 15 & 18 Inch Pipes, Shot, Lead, Nails, Gun-Powder, Coals, &c.—

Alſo a Sloop, burthen about 75 Tons.

Imported in the Brig *Africa*, *William Coles*, Maſter, from *London*, two Caſks, P. F. No. 1. and W. B. No. 1. ſhip'd by Meſſrs. *Harriſon, Barnard & Lloyd*. Any Perſon or Perſons claiming Property therein, may apply to *Jeremiah Lee*, Eſq; at ſaid *Marblehead*, and on their making proper Proof thereof the Caſks will be delivered. *Marblehead, Auguſt* 23. 1768.

Caſh will be given for Flax-Seed this Seaſon, by *Benjamin & Edward Davis*

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

* Daniel ~~Dulany Junr~~ Dulany Eſqr of Virginia † John Dickinſon Eſqr of Philadelphia. vid. pa. 781. Vol. I.

* Supposed to mean James Otis Eſqr.